Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820. [NUMBER 1579.

BOMBAY RACES
1821,

TO BE RUN FOR
ON TUESDAY THE 6th FEBRUARY,

A CUP Valued 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have *never won* Purse, Plate, Match, or Sweepstake; *heats 2 miles*; 9 Stone; 3lbs. to Mares & Geldings.

A PLATE, for COLTS that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstake, of———from the fund, and ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber: *one two-mile heat.*

SECOND DAY.

ON FRIDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

The BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of 100 £ from the fund & 100 Rupees each Subscriber: *Heats 2 Miles*, Weight for age, Bycullah Standard.

ALSO

A PLATE of 50 £ from the fund, five Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, weight for inches, 14 hands Carrying 9 Stone; *Heats 1 Mile & a half.*

THIRD DAY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY

A GOLD CUP, Valued 100 Guineas, given by Rear Admiral Sir RICHARD KING K. C. B. to be run for by all Arab Horses carrying as follows:—3 years Old 7 stone: 4 years old 8 stone: 5 years old 8 stone 10 lbs.: 6 years old, 9 stone: and aged, 9 stone 2. lbs. The [illegible] the fourth he [illegible] his time, winning his match by half a minute. The rider was much distressed.

Sale of the Duke of Kent's Horses.—Monday, the following horses, late the property of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, deceased, were brought to the hammer; and although the weather was so unfavourable, a greater assemblage of persons was never seen at Tattersall's before. The whole were in fine condition, and sold at the following prices, although no warranty was given:—

Barouche Horses.—The Woolwich Brown, 135 guineas; the large Grey, 69; Young Richard, 67; the young Grey, 80; and the Tilbury Horse, 120 guineas.

Phaeton Galloway.—The Hervey Mare, 63 guineas; the Beauty ditto, 70; the Gig Gelding, 34; and the Fisher Horse, 57 guineas.

Saddle Horses.—Othello, 295 gs.; Brown Stout, 175; the Marsden Cob, 120; the New Hack, 67; the Dyson Ditto, 73; and the Highgate Ditto, 64 guineas.

Curricle Horses.—Two Chesnut Geldings, 120 guineas; a Ditto, 59 guineas.

The Woolwich Brown was bought by the Marquis of Anglesea; Othello by a Hosier of Skinner-Street; and Brown Stout by Lord Yarmouth, who bid 290 guineas for Othello; Mr. Marsack purchased the New Hack,

April 15th.

SWINDLING.

Yesterday morning a person having the appearance of a Gentleman, about 28 years of age, called at the house of Mr. Hermitage Olderman, No 2, New London-street, Crutched-friars, there being a bill in the window that part of the house was to let; he said he wanted a suite of apartments, and after having looked all over the house, he fixed upon four rooms, and requested to know the rent expected for them. Mr. Olderman not being prepared, desired to have his address, for the purpose of dropping a line on the subject, and he gave him a card which he took out of a small pocket-book, on

FOR LONDON,
For Passengers only,
THE H. C. EXTRA SHIP

CAMDEN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to the commander at the Office, of Wm. Milburn Esq. where a plan of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 6th September 1820.

CORRECT.
Miniature Likenesses.

AT the BOMBAY THEATRE, CORRECT MINIATURE LIKENESSES, taken on Moderate Terms.

Bombay, 2d September, 1820.

Bombay Theatre,

On TUESDAY evening the 12th instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE FAVORITE FARCE OF
"THY APPRENTICE,"

—whether the [illegible] town like this, consisting of twelve or fourteen thousand inhabitants, the suffraged should be confined to about two hundred persons, and whether he would vote for and support its extension?—whether, in the contemplation of the civil list, he would vote for or against it?—whether he had voted for or against the grant of 10,000*l.* a year to the Duke of York for attending his father?—and wether he thought that his Royal Highness ought to have been paid out of the pockets of the people for performing an act of filial duty?—also, whether he would vote for Lord John Russels bill for the disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs of Grampound, &c.? These he considered necessary questions, notwithstanding the Reverend Dr. Chaly thought they ought not to be put. Lord Charles declined giving any pledge of future conduct.

In Devonshire, Ministers have been to a certain degree victorious, owing to the nice sense of honour of Viscount Ebrington; who. having been led by erroneous information to assert a fact, in regard to a coalition of his opponents, which was not strictly correct, on discovering his mistake, would not poll another vote, although with a support behind behind him that was very likely to secure the election.—*Chester Guardian April 17th.*

IRELAND.

Ecclesiastic Arrangements.—The present Bishop of Ferns goss to Clogher; the present Bishop of Killaloe goes to Ferns; and the vacant Bishoprink is to be filled by the Rev. Dr. Mant, chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord John Beresford makes the vacancy at Clogher by being translated to Dublin. Lord John has taken Mount Kennedy House, the beautiful residence of Mr. Gun.

Duel.—On Friday the 7th inst. a meeting took place at Cork, between Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, M. P. and Mr. Patrick Callaghan, brother to the late Candidate for that City, when the former gentleman was slightly wounded in the finger of the left hand.

FRANCE.

On the 24th March, a mournful occurrence took place at Fecamp, during the celebration

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON *respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Public, that he intends to fit out an appartment as a reading room to be supplied with all the Various Monthly Periodical Publications.—Asiatic Journal or Monthly Register for British India—Philosophical Journal, Ackerman's Repository of Arts. The Journal of Arts and Science. The Literary Panorama, Edinburgh Review, Quarterly Review, New Monthly Journal, Monthly Magazine,—The Ladies Museum, La Belle Assemblee, Navy and Army List,—Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, Pamphleteer &c. &c. to which will be regularly added, at the earliest Moment, two of the Europe Papers, The Time and the British Freeholder, The Calcutta Journal, The Madras Government Gazette, and the Bombay Courier.*

TERMS *of* SUBSCRIPTION.

CLASS 1ST.

Each Subscriber to pay 6 Rupees per month, payable in advance, which entitles him to take a Copy of the Magazines in the Country---as two sets will be sent out to India.

CLASS 2D.

Subscribers paying 4 Rupees per month are allowed to peruse the Books and Papers, but are not entitled to take them away from the Room.—

Mr. Anderson will in addition to the former be regularly supplied with the English Price Currents as well as those of the Bengal, Madras, and other settlements, which cannot fail to prove useful to persons trading to and from this port.

Mr. Anderson most respectfully assures it met [illegible] ber.

By letters from Trieste of the 23d ult. it appears, that the enterprising Pasha of Egypt has succeeded in establishing refineries of sugar in Alexandria and Grand Cairo. Some samples, the first results of his new undertaking, had been received at Trieste.

America.—We have received New York papers to the 18th ult. The most important article of intelligence which they contain, is the Report made to Congress, on the 9th, by the committee of foreign relations. In this Report, the committee unequivocally recommend that the President should be authorised to take immediate possession of the Floridas. It was accompanied with a Bill, for carrying the above recommendation into effect, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

The naval force of the United States of America consists of 36 ships of the nine of 74 guns each, 25 frigates of from 44 to 14 guns, 11 brigs of war of from 20 to 12 guns, 12 schooners, and a great number of gun boats.

A machine has been completed at New York for sweeping the streets of that town. It performs the work of 40 men, and not only sweeps the streets, but collects the dirt into heaps to be tcarried away.

Spain.—The King of Spain, for the purpose of inspiring the Constitutionalists with confidence in his sincerity, and of terminating every partial opposition to the new order of affairs, has issued a decree, declaring that all who shall refuse to swear the Constitution sincerely, and without reservation, shall be deemed unworthy of the name of Spaniards, be divested of all honours, rights, and privileges, and be rendered incapable of residing within the territory of Spain. By another decree, the revenues of the vacant commanderies, and of such as shall become vacant, are wisely appropriated towards the dimunition of the public debt. Perfect tranquillity reigns in every part of Spain. The

To Be Let.

THAT Commodious House at Colabah, formerly the residence of the late Major General Waddington.

The Premises may be viewed at any time, being now unoccupied.

For further Particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. *John Leckie*, and Co.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1820.

FOR SALE
By Private Contract,
THE SHIP
Francis Warden,
Captain John Stutely.

TEAK built of the burthen of 410 Tons or there abouts, she is well calculated for the Gulf Trade being vey spacious between Decks; May be sent to sea at a small expence. A list of her stores may be seen at Mr. *Milburn's* Office in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1820.

THE Committee of Messrs. Tasker, and Cos. affairs, hereby give notice teat the Dividend of 4 per Cent already advertized continues to be paid to the Creditors or their agents at the Office of the Sheriff.

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1820.

AT the request of some Members of the Society, the Managers of the Bombay Theatre have been induced to permit families to engage Boxes or seats for the night on paying for the number they may require.

In the event of any person wishing to avail themselves of this indulgence, the [illegible] notice to be [illegible] gether the attendance [illegible] and respectable. After some [illegible] discussion, a subscription was opened for the erection of the schools; when about five hundred pounds were immediately subscribed. The following are among the principal donations. The Honourable William Maule, M. P., 200*l.*; Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P., 103*l.*; the Honourable Colonel Ramsay, 50*l.*; James Mudie, Esq. 61*l.* 10s.; Provost Kyd,, 20*l.*; James Marnie, Esq. 20*l.* Previous to the meeting, an address was circulated; which, after some general remarks on the advantages of education, went on as follows to explain the necessity and object of the proposed subscription. "Having such excitements before us, it might reasonably be supposed that any appeal in behalf of education would be altogether unnecessary: Unfortunatcly, however, this is not the case. Not that the people in Arbroath are any wise indifferent about learning, or at all unwilling to promote its interests when required; but it has so happened that no demand in behalf of the public institutions connected with education, here, has ever before been made upon them; so that they have never had an opportunity of making any combined effort in its favour. Our public seminaries have now, however, become so dilapidated, and, besides, they are so inconvenient and ill-constructed, while their external appearance is altogether so derogatory [illegible] the honour and respectability of the town, that it is indispensably neeessary some strenuous exertions be made to remedy the evil. Provided that sufficient funds can be obtained, it is proposed to embrace the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeatcs,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On FRIDAY next.

A BICHOVA Tent, also a single Pole Tent, Brandy Bitters, Spirits Lavender, Turlingtons Balsam, Laudanum & Calomel; Madapolam's; a superior Card Box, a quantity of fresh Snuff, Hats, Liquors, and a few Articles of Furniture &c. &c. &c.

Apollo House, September 6th 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH AUGUST 1820.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Surgeon Orton from the situation of Surgeon to the Zillah of Kaira in consequence of his promotion and to appoint Assistant Surgeon Cumine to succeed him.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Superintending Surgeon Jukes to proceed to the Presidency for a short time to superintend, in his capacity of Translator, the printing of the Regulations.

Lieutenant T. E. Baynes of the 1st Battalion 4th regiment N. I, is appointed to act as Quarter Master to that battalion from 1st instant.

Ensign Slight is relieved from the situation of Assistant to the Executive Engineer in the Deckan, and ordered to return to his former duties in the Survey Department under Major Sutherland.

The Executive Engineer in the Southern Division of Guzerat is directed to undertake the duties of Engineer in Kandeish.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the number of Engineer Lascars under this Presidency be forthwith increased to a complete Company of the undermentioned strength, to be designated in future "Sappers and Miners;" and to be trained under an officer of Engineers.

2	Serjeants.
2	First Corporals.
2	Second ditto.
1	Subadar.
1	Jemadar.
4	Havaldar.
8	Naiques.
2	Buglers.
120	Privates.
2	Bheestees.

In consequence of Sub-Assistant Commissary Ellis, having been placed at the head of so exclusive a charge as the Commissariate Department with the Field Force in Kutch, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that he be designated Assistant Commissary, and draw the regulated salary of that rank from the date of the present extension of his duty.

Referring to the General Order of the 3d instant the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Doctor Taylor shall not be considered as included in the first class of officers enumerated in that order; but in the second, to which he more properly belongs, as performing Civil Medical duties

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. B. SIMSON,

[redacted] activity and integrity were [redacted] eminently conspicious, No less so was the [redacted] and highly responsible duty he had to perform alone of rendering an account of the intricate concerns of that Agency, and the result was no less creditable to him, than it was honourable to the committee that reviewed those proceedings.

During the late Kandyan Insurrection his military talents were employed in a manner as beneficial to the interests of his Sovereign and his country, as they were distinguishing to himself,—The frequent display of those talents in situations which called forth the exercise of every soldier like quality, brought him repeatedly to the notice of Sir Robert Brownrig, who conferred upon him frequent instances of his marked approbation.

When the division of the army under the command of lieutenant colonel Kelly was encamped at Ousanwelle, captain Cleather then second in command had opportunities of signalizing himself, which fall to few officers of his rank in the army to meet with but which he seized with avidity, and accomplished with success.—In the absence of colonel Kelly he was frequently left in charge of the line of Posts under the immediate orders of that distinguished officer, and the dangers with which he was surrounded in an hostile country swarming with the enemy, with but a handful of troops to maintain a communication with the Head Quarters of the army, and the several posts under his own command, only served to call his powers into action with greater vigor & effect.

When colonel Kelly withdrew from Onsanwelle to Kandy in the month of June 1818, his route lay through a thick jungle lined with a host of foes, who kept up an incessant fire upon his line during the whole march, Captain Cleather was constantly on the alert, and his attention, to and care of the wounded, as well as his personal bravery and conduct in the field gained him the unqualified admiration of his commanding Officer, and the heart of every British Soldier who served with him upon that memorable occasion.

On his return to Kandy he was selected, to effect the reduction of Hewahette and Wallapany Provinces remarkable for their rebellious spirit, which he accomplished, more by the exercise of a wise & humane policy, than by the sanguinary force of arms. Soon after his arrival there he had the infinite gratification of receiving the [redacted] mission of the People, and the measures by which [redacted] attained the object of his mission, obtained [redacted] thanks of His Excellency the commander of the forces in the most flattering terms.

In the month of October 1818, he captured the celebrated Audiawelle Mohattal, and shortly afterwards Nillapille Mohattal surrendered to his arms, The possession of these active and enterprising leaders contributed materially to damp the rebel cause, and give a favorable turn to the aspect of the campaign.

After the violence of the Insurrection had subsided and the great rebel leaders were brought to trial in Kandy, he was especially nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, for the purpose of conducting the Prosecution against them in behalf of the crown, He undertook this ardous task with zeal, and executed it with judgment, and the result which

OCTOBER.

" IV Vp's (Jupiter) Decl. 7th — 7° 18'

DECEMBER.

" VIII (a) Arietis 12th IX hrs. — 43° 33' 41'

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Shortly will be decided a most comical race. The Bloods of the Turf having offered a plate to the best Ass in a two Mile heat against the Milk doctor's Cow. The Sheriff's Depute alias the Gentleman of the staff, has entered his Ass, which, is said by the *knowing* ones, to be *broken winded*, and the Sheriff an *admirable Jockey*, however the bets are two to one in favor of the latter.

The Stewards, in order to bring the riders to the balance of the scales and add to the fun of the day, have determined to clap a pair of horns on the bailiff's Ass.

" *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens cui,*
" *lumine ademptum.*"

I remain,
MILKSOP,
Aug. 1820. Clerk of the course.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bibly Lowswell is too personal; we cannot admit the ebullitions of Enmity, or make our paper the vehicle of comment on so innocent a vanity; the subject too is rather stale and has been treated on by many of our best Essayists.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE. OF *GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.*

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
PREM. RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108.	PREM. RS. 4.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee. 2		None,	
30 Days —— on Calcutta	— 112	— 100 Sicca	Rs
30 Days —— on Madras	— 107½	— 100 Madras	do.
38 Days —— on Surat	— 98	— 100 Surat	do.
8 Days —— on Poonah	— 103½	— 100 Poonah	do
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad.	110½	— 100 Ahmed.	do

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER 1820.

Though we have not room for the whole of what the Marquis of Hastings, said on his late visit to the College of Fort William, where the disputations were held before him and a very distinguished company, yet we cannot resist the desire of giving publicity to the conclusion of his Excellency's speech confidently [redacted] benefits which [redacted] our own country, for the acknowledged evils of her restrictive system.

India Gazette.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

August 12.

BUY.		SELL.
2 Rs, 12 As,	9th August, 1820,	2 Rs, 6 Rs,
2 Rs, 14 As.	10th ditto,	2 Rs, 9 As,
3 Rs, 5 As,	11th ditto,	2 Rs, 15 As

Premium on Com, 6 per Cent, Notes,

By advices from the Kanaka river, dated the 28th ultimo, the arrival there of the Brig *Frances Anne* is reported, and by subsequent accounts, dated the 31st, the Cutter *Waterloo* and Brig *Eliza* are also stated to have reached that river, the two latter having been dispatched to the relief of the Crew of his Majesty's late Ship *Carron*.

The Schooner *Inverness*, that had been obliged to return to Calcutta with the loss of her sails from the EasternChannel, in June last, and that had afterwards put back in last month from the Western Channel, to Hidgelee Creek had not arrived at the period of these advices.

The *Northumberland*. Capt. Lawson, homeward bound, was spoken by the *Ajax*, Capt. Clarke, on the 17th of March, in Lat. 1. 28. M. and long, 22. 37. W.—all well.

AUGUST 7.

The *Batavia Courant* of the 10th June, contains the following articles of intelligence:—

" It having been found expedient to place some Cavalry on the Island of Banca, the Pangerang Ario Praboo Bang Wedono, has offered a detachment of his own Legion for that purpose, under the command of his sons. We have great satisfaction in communicating this pleasing proof of the Pangerang's fidelity and attachment to us; and are happy to report the safe arrival of the above troops at Banca, on the 13th of May last, where, by their good appearance and conduct, they have merited great praise.

" Accounts from Padang assure us that the greatest tranquility prevails in the Netherlands' Possessions on the West Coast of Sumatra. The Padries, who for several years have disturbed the interior, have not as yet approached Padang. We are on good terms [redacted] Hurkaru.

must be he who could shrink from his share of effort to render it permanent; Is there one of you who could bear the thought of blighting a single leaf in such a splendid wreath, by his misbehaviour, or suffering it to wither by his apathy? The exertions of every one of you will in time be required to keep the precious trophy fresh and lustrous. To this end, you must not think your present acquirements sufficient. Your study to obtain a ready and extensive command of the language by which you are to work on the minds of the natives must not be remitted. It is only by the power of displaying accurately and forcibly the considerations or principles which you wish to impress, that you can impart the benefit of your more cultivated intellect to those whom you wish to improve and persuade. To improve and to persuade those around you, will not be a gratuitous duty superadded to the discharge of your immediate trust respecting your honorable employers. The simpler interests of the Company cannot be better advanced than by the moral melioration of the inhabitants; but, far beyond this, the Company have not, never could have, another object so much at heart as the happiness of their native subjects, and the reputation of their own country.

A few words of more minute recommendation may not be superfluous. I need not, I trust, enjoin you to be honest and upright. The innate principles of your hearts, confirmed by your education, forbid the supposition that you can ever be otherwise. The desire to be just is a necessary consequence; but to be really so you must always be on your guard. Beware of giving your ear to flatterers and favorites, and of shutting it to the needy and oppressed. Beware of entrusting the business confided to you to those who will abuse the trust reposed in them, and draw down infamy on you. Beware also of yourselves, of those passions which are ever ready to hurry man away from his best designs. Beware that you fall not by habits of extravagance into the power of extortioners, who will exercise an irresistible influence over you, plunder the community in your names, and finally humble you to the dust, rendering your future days wretched and disconsolate. Be patient and attentive to the cry of distress. Repel it not, even though it be clamorous and obtrusive; for your humanity has to make large allowance for ignorance. Let universal benevolence guide your intentions, & temper guard your actions. Thus will you uphold the character of your country and exalt your own.—Thus will you secure the esteem and applause of your government and fellow-countrymen; the love and respect of the people; and what is above all, the cheering approbation of a happy conscience.

Cholera Marbus,—Letters from Trincomalie announce the death of Mr. Rod[redacted] Surg[redacted] t to [redacted] ys.

We have been kindly obliged by a friend with the following amusing and rather curious account of the peregrinations and adventures of a gallon of Bengal Rum, from the time of its quitting the Distillery on the banks of the Hooghly, until it is turned into Grog for the comfort of the wet souls in Sydney and Paramatta.

" A gallon of Bengal rum, whether distilled at Atchipore, Acra, or Fort Gloucester, when sent on board ship costs the purchaser about one rupee two annas. The freight which it has to pay to port Jackson increases its value eight annas more; viz. to one rupee ten annas. On its being landed there, the Gauger intercepts it in order to give it a little greater worth, and for that purpose on performing his duty levies 6d on every cask. Lest it should reach it ultimate destination too soon and be dissipated too extravagantly, the wharfinger stops the cask before it gets beyond his boundaries, and no entreaties can induce him to release it unless he obtains the additional sum of 9d. These minor charges may appear hard, but after all they only shew the squeezing powers of very little men, for when the claws of Government are laid upon the cask every gallon is compelled to give up *ten* shillings, *willy, nilly;* and as a rider upon a Bill in Parliament, the Commissary makes his bill out for one half per cent, on account of his condescension in receiving the Gauger's report.

" Even with these heavy charges, which ought to make the gallon equal to fill a ground tier butt, it is not suffered to pass from the hands of the first purchaser, until an additional duty is levied of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on the prime cost. The gallon may be then said to be ready for sale, and to have increased in value to the holder between the Distillery and his cellar at Sydney from *two shillings* and *ten pence* to *fifteen shillings and six pence*. On this he has a right to expect 50 per cent, and accordingly when the gallon is transferred to the hands of Mr. Tap, it is worth about *twenty-four* shillings. To trace its farther progress would be perhaps impracticable, since it must be beyond mortal ken to discover how far it may be diluted or doctored, for what articles it may be disposed, or what heads whether fair or hardy, may be destined to experience its exhilerating effects."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—August, 30th Portuguese Schooner Flora de Mossambique, Commander Joaquim Baptista, from Mossambique, 21th July.

Do. 31th Arab Snip Muleckt Bhur, Nacquda Moses Arratoon, from Mocha 21st Aug.

Do. Ship Cornwall, Wm. Richardson, from Mocha, 17th Aug.

PASSENGERS,

Per Cornwall,—John Lourenco Morley, Esq.

Per Muleckt Bhur,—Mr, and Mrs, Sutherland, Mr, Joseph Jahanney, Revd, Mr, C, C, Aratoon, Mr, V, L, Ris, Mr, R, Cash[redacted] Mrs, Eranochee Joaquim Humeruze, Mr[redacted] Neauz, Mr, Martiruse Stephen, Mr, [redacted] achatoor,

DEPARTURES.—Aug, 31 Ship Eliza, John G, Frith to Mauritius.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship H. C. S. Brothers, for London.
Ship Sumdaney, for Bengal.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Sylph, Thetis, Ernaad.

H. C. Ships.

Brothers and Camden.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myra, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Milford, Cornwall.

FREE TRADERS.

None.

BENGAL SHIPS.

Susan, Exmouth, James Scott.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Samdany.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Flora de Mosambique.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Kadir Bux, Mulaket Bhur,

CALCUTTA.

[redacted]ls at Kedgeree.

July,—30 American Bark Patriot, Jeremiah Page, from Marseilles 6th March.

August,—2 French Brig La Zelie Eugenie, Legallais, from Bourbon 6th June, Poudicherry, Madras and Coringa.

OFF CALCUTTA,

July,—30 La Clelie, (Brig)
August,—2 Cochin,
Do. 3, Patriot, (Amn, Bark.)
Do. 6, The French Brig La Zelie Eugenie,

PASSENGERS.

Per Alexander From Madras,—Mrs. Stackhouse and 2 Children and Mr, Gasper,
From Bussorah,—Mrs Rogers,
From Bombay,—Mrs Stevenson,
Per La Zelie Eugenie From Bourbon,—Mons, Fred, Manes, Merchant.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA,

July,—30 Ship Perseverance, J. Mounsey, for Liverpool, via Cape,
Do. Ship [redacted]

We regret to find, that accounts have reached the Presidency of the Death of Hugh Spottiswoode, Esq. late Collector of Madras on the 14th of April, on the Ship Mellish at Sea.

Sir Richard Ottley, the new Puisne Judge of Ceylon, was expected to leave England early in May.

We have seen a beautifully executed French Medal, with the head of young Napoleon, entitled " Napoleon 2d, Emperor of France." On the Reverse, Bonaparte is presenting him to the French nation. We understand there are a few more in London, and many in France itself. Is not this one among other evidences that the Napoleon family has a strong party in that country.

COLOMBO.

AUGUST 1,

Late on Saturday evening, the Free Trader the Cerberus arrived in our roads. She sailed from England on the 24th February, touched at Madeira on the 11th March, at the Cape 9th May, which place she left on the 5th June—She of course brings no news. She has a Cargo for the Colony, but no mail. She will proceed to Calcutta in the course of a week or 19 days.

The following is a list of her Passengers,

Lieut, Cock 69th Regt, Mr, Twisdale and child,—For Bengal: Assistant Sargeon Brugot, Mr, Hall, Midshipman of H. M, Ship Leander——Messrs, Hay & Shepherd, cadets for Madras——Mr, Humbert,

The family of the late Captain Griffith, of the Marines, consisting of three enterprising and intelligent young men, with their sisters, three handsome and amiable young ladies, embarked a few days ago at Liverpool, as settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, and took out with them several artificers and agriculturals under their protection.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to Walter Scot, of Abbotsford, in the County of Roxburgh, Esq and to the heirs male of his body lawfully beggotten.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

NAVY.

The Official list of the Royal Navy, corrected up to the commencement of the present year 1820, enumeretes the following officers.

Admiral of the	Fleet	1	
Admirals of the	Red	21	
	White	21	1 employed,
	Blue	21	1 employed,
Vice-Admirals of the	Red	21	
	White	22	1 employed.
	Blue	25	
Rear Admirals of the	Red	24	4 employed.
	White	23	3 employed.
	Blue	24	4 employed.
Commodore		1	employed.
Superannuated Rear Admirals		31	
Retired Captains		29	
Captains		835	55 employed.
Commanders		780	51 employed.
Superannuated Lieutenants		98	
Lieuts. Poor Knights of Windsor		7	
Lieutenants		3358	397 employed.
Superannuated Masters		40	
Master for Service		606	133 employed.
Physicians		15	
Retired Surgeons		60	
Surgeons for Service		897	106 employed.
Assistant Surgeons		349	152 employed.
Dispensers of Hospitals.		17	
Hospital Mates		6	
Pursers		849	114 employed.
Chaplains		56	21 employed.
Ships of various descriptions in Commission,		137	

Madras.

AUGUST 24.

The Honorable Sir John Newbolt, Lady Newbolt and Family, proceed on the *Fame* to England.

Major General Sir W. G. Keir, embarked yesterday on the Ship *Upton Castle* for Bengal, under the customary Salute.

Henry Byrne, Esq. daily expected from Ceylon, is stated to have been appointed Master in Equity of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.

It is reported that the Dutch Authorities at Java have recommended to their Government at home, to withdraw all the outposts and to confine the establishment entirely to Java: and that this recommend tion is considered likely eventually to be adopted.

English Extracts.

LAW REPORT.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LINCOLN'S INN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS IMPRISONNED FOR SMALL DEBTS.

Mr. Rae stated this was the petition of the President and Vice-Presidents of the above Society, praying that Messrs. Hoares, bankers, in Fleet-street, might be ordered to pay into Court, in the name of the Accountant-General, a sufficient sum to secure to the Society an annuity of 30l, under the following circumstances:—The late Francis Thomas, Earl of Kerry, bequeathed by his will a considerable sum standing in his name in the Navy Five per Cents., to pay annuities, some of them of a charitable nature; amongst others, 50l. per annum to the Society for the Relief of Poor Debtors imprisoned for Small Debts, with the residue and remainder of the sum so vested to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; and he appointed Messrs. Hoares, trustees, for the purpose of carrying his will into effect, and for paying the annuities, several of which, since the decease of the testator, had fallen in. Messrs. Hoares admitted they had a sufficient sum to set apart for securing the annuity to the charity, but insisted on remaining as the trustees. The object of the petition was, that the principal should be paid into Court in the name of the Accountant-General, so as to enable the Court afterwards to appoint the petitioners the trustees of the charity fund. It was brought before his Honour in this summary way by petition, as directed by the act of parliament of the 52d of Geo., III., which saved the expense of filing an information. The learned Counsel therefore said, he had no doubt but his Honour would grant the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Wetherell, Counsel for Messers. Hoares, stated that his clients had no interest in this case, further than to perform the trust reposed in them by the noble testator. By his will they were made a corporation to carry the trusts into effect. The petitioners had formed themselves into a society for one of the most humane purposes, and they were entitled to the thanks of the community at large for having so formed themselves. He, for one, honoured and respected them for it, but they had never been incorporated as a society, and they might cease to be such whenever they pleased; and whenever that happened, which he trusted might never be the case, they would not be entitled to the bounty of the noble testator, as it would then belong to the Society for Promoting Christain knowledge, they being entitled to the remainder as the annuities fell in, and they were a corporate body, and had actually filed an information in that Court for the purpose of carrying the intentions of the testator into effect. He was instructed by his clients to declare, that they did not wish to throw any impediment in the way of the petitioners to secure the annuity in which way they thought proper; but they were advised by Counsel, that they would not be performing the trust reposed in them by the testator, if if they were not joined as trustees with the petitioners. His Honour, however, could not have jurisdiction in the way it was brought before him, by petition, for which reason he trusted he would dismiss it with costs.

Mr. Stephen said he was Counsel for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and they were ready to submit to any rule that his Honour might be pleased to make: at the same time, he was instructed to ask for the costs of their being brought there.

The Vice Chancellor observed, that he was of opinion that he had not jurisdiction in the case on petition, which called on him to carry in to effect the will of a testator: to give him the necessary jurisdiction, it ought to have come before him by information He was, therefore, obliged to dismiss the petition, but not with costs. According to the strict rules of the Court, it ought to be dismissed with costs; but looking to the relative situation of the parties, he thought it was a case where that strict rule might be broken into without the danger of its being made a precedent.

Petition dismissed without costs.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

This being the first day of Easter Term, the Judges came to Westminster-hall with the usual ceremonies. At about one o'clock Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Best entered Court, and business soon after commenced. The Lord Chief-Justice was absent, engaged by the trials at the Old Bailey.

EARL OF DARNLEY V. GENERAL BLIGH.

At the rising of the Court, General Bligh put in an affidavit which he expressed himself anxious should be read. It set forth, that the deponent had suffered several weeks' imprisonment, under a warrant of the Lord Chief-Justice, founded on articles of the peace exhibited against him Lord Darnley. It also stated, that the deponent had never entertained any design against the person of Lord Darnley, and that the crime of assassination was distant from his conception as it was abhorrent to his feelings. He was at present in embarrassed circumstances, and the security which he had been required to find was utterly beyond his means to procure. As it was his desire to go abroad, he himself hoped, under all the circumstances, and as he was confined upon an erroneous charge that the Court would direct him to be discharged on his own recognizance of 1ool.

Mr. Justice Bayley said the Court was not sufficiently in possession of the whole case, inasmuch as they had not before them the affidavit of Lord Darnley; but they would allow him a rule to show cause why he should not be set at liberty on his own recognizance in 1ool., and two sureties in 1ool. each.

Several individuals then came up to plead to criminal informations for the publication of seditious libels. They all pleaded not guilty, and, on applying for them, were allowed copies of the informations.

Mr. H. Campbell, against whom a criminal information has been granted, for a libel on Captain Mines, applied to the Court for instruction as to the course which he might be allowed to pursue in his defence. He made this application on the principle that the Court was *custos morum* of the nation, and the evidence which he might wish to bring forward was of a peculiar nature.

The Court informed him, that it was not for them to advise parties before trial, because, that would be to prejudge the merits of a cause. Neither could they listen to any statement of facts which was not made upon affidavit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The malady of St. Anthony's fire has become epidemic in Sweden, and, among many others, Major-General Otta has fallen a victim to it.

An article from Dresden communicates the atrocious murder of "the distinguished painter and excellent man, Professor Kugelgen." On the 27th ult. he went out with the intention of visiting his vineyard in the neighbourhood of Loschwitz, and at five the following morning his body was found by some domestics of the family, stripped almost to nudity, with many wounds in the head. Suspicion has fallen upon the workmen employed at the vineyard, two of whom have been taken into custody; but nothing had transpired to confirm the conjecture of their guilt. The King, whose particular esteem the deceased enjoyed, has offered a reward from his private purse of 1,000 dollars for the discovery of the murderers.

It is stated that letters have been received in town from Hanover, announcing the intention of the Duke of Cambridge to visit England this summer. His Royal Highness, it is said, may be expected some time in the month of June.

Lord Combermere having written home from the West Indies, to decline the Government of Ceylon, which had been offered to him, Sir Lowry Cole is appointed to the administration of that important island.

Lord Cochrane.—The disasters attendant on the operations of Lord Cochrane follow in quick succession. Accounts have reached London from Chili, of Nov. 4th stating that the squadron under Lord Cochrane had been repulsed a third time off Callao. In the official account of the transaction forwarded to the Government at St. Jago, his Lordship accounts for this fresh defeat, by his not having been supplied with a sufficient number of fire-ships, Congreve rockets, or seamen. He had, however, continued the blockade of Callao and the coast of Peru.

The Right Hon. Robert Peel, the late Secretary of Ireland, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Julia Floyd, daughter of the late General Floyd.

Mr. Garrick, relict of the late David Garrick, Esq. visited Drury-lane, Theatre last week to witness the performance of the "Broad-farcial Pantomical Drama, *Shakespeare* versus *Harlequin*," which was written by her celebrated husband. She was handed from her carriage to her box by Mr. Elliston.

Mr. Nash is the architect for the intended new summer Theatre in the Haymarket. It is to be built on the scite of the houses immediately opposite Charles-street, which are to be pulled down. The Theatre is to have a very handsome front and portico to terminate the view from St. James's square to the Haymarket.

By the annual account of the number of broad-cloths milled at the several mills in the West Riding of the country of York, it appears that there has been a decrease since the last year of 61,061 pieces of broads, and of 20,614 of narrows—in yards, a deficiency of 2,672,102. The greatest number of broad pieces milled was in 1813, being then 369,890: and there was a deficiency from that quantity in the six following years of 106,512 pieces.

TIMBER.

Great apprehensions have been entertained for many years that our navy would want a supply of timber, but there is no fear of that circumstance occuring, as we now obtain immense supplies from various parts of the world. This yard has lately received a vast quantity from the shores of the Adriatic, from Asia, Africa, &c. The timber from Dalmatia is very good, easily worked, and is useful where pieces of a large scantling are required. That from Africa is very fine, and scarcely inferior to British oak. There is little expense attached to the procuring of it, except that of cutting down and the carriage: but the heat of the climate has caused the loss of several men employed in the service.—*Plymouth paper.*

LAW OF PERSONAL LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

Our readers are aware, that the statute which secures personal liberty in France, and which is equivalent to our *Habeas-Corpus* Act, has been suspended, in consequence of the alarms excited by the horrible assassination of the Duke de Berri. When unlimited power of imprisonment is thus granted to the Ministry, it is not unnatural to suppose that it may be abused, and that many will become the victims of suspicion, against whom no guilt can be proved—no serious charge can exist. A party of gentlemen, consisting of Members of the Chamber of Deputies, of bankers, of merchants, and men of letters, have, in anticipation of such instances of injustice and severity, proposed a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. "No-body," said Malesherbes, "is so exalted as to be above the vengeance of a Minister, or so insignificant as to be below the enmity of a clerk." Persons suffering from either cause are not likely to meet with redress from the authorities who order their imprisonment, or connive at their persecution. "Therefore," says the plan of this subscription, "a body of citizens of all ranks, as soon as this power of imprisonment law was passed, proceeded to the houses of public officers, to those of bankers, of notaries, and to the offices of the journals, to deposit funds for the relief of the prisoners. The subscription, which offers succour to the suspected persons, is not more contrary to the law which imprisons them, than the society for the improvement of prison discipline, or the relief of convicts, is contrary to the penal code. The under-signed, who received their authority from the first subscribers, (it is added) hope that all the friends of order, whatever be their opinions, will unite with them in this good work, because arbitrary power threatens all opinions alike, and because it is the interest of all to alleviate those evils which may in his turn be inflicted on each."

The gentlemen whose names are subscribed are--MM. Lafitte, Lafayette, d'Argenson, Manuel, Cassimir-Perrier, Benjamin Constant, General Pajol, Gevaudan, Etienne, Odillon-Barrot, Merilhou, Joly (de Saint-Quentin), Keratry, Dupont (de l'Eure), Chauvelin.

PAMPHLETS.

The freedom of the press, being [illegible] from the French journals by means of the [illegible] has taken refuge in pamphlets. It th[illegible] a measure which was intended as [illegible] blow. We have before us the list of one [illegible] which announces the speedy appearan[illegible] less than 360 pamphlets on political sub[illegible]

MILFORD HAVEN.

The Lords of the Admiralty were ex[illegible] Milford on Tuesday. The establishmen[illegible] Milford increases under the fostering hand[illegible] Administration, and appears to be quite a favo[illegible] rite with the two Naval Boards. There ar[illegible] already 13 building-slips there, and a dry dock has just been completed. At present, however, it appears to be only an auxiliary to Plymouth, as the ships built at Milford are invariably sent round to Hamoaze. It requires no great penetration to foresee, that at a future period this new yard, on account of the noble harbour attached to it, will be of very great national importance. It is not ascertained whether the "Lords," after inspecting Milford, will go to Plymouth though such a measure is very probable. One of the number certainly will Sir G. Cockburn. The consumption of timber in Plymouth-yard is considerably greater now than in war-time, the repairs of ships being on a greater scale. The supply of timber is very great, and the artificers, &c., are in full employ.—*West Briton. April 18th.*

The want of money prevents of the more rapid erection of the Breakwater, the completion of the works round the town, and the augmentation of the Dock-yard by the addition either of Mutton-Cove or of North-Corner. The Breakwater proceeds steadily; but the works present a most rueful aspect, and are fast decaying. The proposed addition to the yard is become absolutely necessary from the confined manner in which the shipwrights work, particularly at the slips near the South-West corner of the yard. But nothing in the shape of supplies or grants can be expected under the present national circumstances.—*West Briton.*

The mortality on board our ships on the West-India station has been great, particularly on board the *Iphigenia*, Captain Parker. The *Tribune* frigate, now at Plymouth, will therefore take out a number of officers of all ranks to supply deficiencies.—*Ibid.*

Admiral Lord Exmouth's term of service, at Plymouth, expires in August next. It is said that Sir A. Cochrane will succeed him.—*Ibid.*

WATER MONOPOLY.

APRIL 18TH.

A meeting was held yesterday, at Willis's Rooms, of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. James, St. George, Mary le bone, & St. Pancras, for the purpose of adopting further measures to resist the monopoly established by the companies who engage to supply the metropolis with water. The chair was taken at half-past. 12 by Mr. Freemantle, M. P. who was supported by Sir H. Englefield, Mr. Wilmot, M. P., and a number of other gentlemen. He stated the object of the present meeting to be, to carry more completely into effect the resolutions of the meeting in October last, when various preliminary measures were adopted to put an end to the unjust monopoly established by the water companies, and by means of which the public were compelled to pay whatever price those companies thought fit to exact for the supply. He detailed at some length the steps already taken to remedy the evil, referring especially to the establishment of parochial committees, to the labours of the provisional committees, and to the amount of subscriptions already obtained. The latter exceeded his expectations, though they were not yet adequate to compete with the wealthy establishments against whom it was to be directed in Parliament. On this account further exertions were necessary, and it would be fit, first, to try the question at law, whether the water companies had the power to cut off the water of private individuals who would not consent to the payment of whatever sums they thought fit to demand. The decision of this point might render a further and expensive appeal to Parliament unnecessary.

The report of the provisional committee was then read, as well as the opinion of counsel, that an association like the present, for the purpose of defeating a monopoly, was legal, while the monopoly itself of a necessary of life was clearly illegal.

Mr. Weale then addressed the assembly at considerable length, going through all the chief facts relating to the origin and object of this association: he also entered into the main arguments against the establishment of this monopoly, and refuted some of the assertions of the water companies in the replies they had thought fit to make to the publications of the association. He afterwards referred to the necessity of forming a general committee of 21 individuals, with power to add to their numbers, to appoint a treasurer, and to dispose of the funds raised for the promotion of the objects of the meeting.

The appointment of the general committee was then carried unanimously; and among the members of it were Mr. Freemantle, M. P.; Mr. Wilmot, M. P.; Mr. Calvert, M. P.; Lord Rosslyn, and various others.

Sir H. Englefield addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of a publication issued by one of the companies, or under their sanction.

He was followed by Mr. Wilmot, who declared his readiness to do his utmost to destroy the odious monopoly. He was friendly to accommodation, provided the purpose of the meet[illegible] thereby be secured.

[illegible] not intended to say any [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] in Parliament [illegible] his

(F[illegible]

Upwards of 130 gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Dodsworth's, the Queen's-head, on Wednesday, to celebrate the re-election of Mr. Lambton, as one of the representatives of the country of Durham. Dr. Headlam took the chair: on his right sat Mr. Lambton. Mr. Witham, Mr. Warren Lambe, Mr. Loggan, Mr Walter Parker; and on his left Sir C. Monck, Bart., Mr. Ralph Lambton, and Mr. Losh. When the cloth had been removed, the Chairman gave.

"The King, and may he never forget the principles which seated his family on the throne."

"The Queen and Royal Family;" which was drank with applause.

Dr. Headlam proposed the health of.

"Mr. Lambton. and the independence of the country of Durham."

This was drank with shouts of applause: after they had subsided.

Mr. Lambton said, that he never felt at any period of his life so much at a loss for words to express his sense of the very enthusiastic manner in which they had drank his health, and for having done him the honour to couple his name with the independence of the county of Durham He assured them that the value of the mark of approbation they had conferred on him was increased by the sentiment with which it was accompanied, as that sentiment united the hearts of all who felt for the liberty of his native country. (Applause.) He should indeed be ungrateful did he not acknowlege the

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Original Poetry.

THE MUSES COMPLAINT.

Omne genus scripti gravitate Tragœdia vincit,

Am I? Melpomene the buskin'd muse,
That held in awe the tyrants of the world,
And play'd their lives in public theatres,
Making them fear to sin,—since fearless I
Prepare to write their lives in crimson ink,
And act their shames in eye of all the world?
Have not I whipt vice with a scourge of steel,
Unmask'd stern Murder; shamed! lacivious lust,
Pluck'd off the visor from grim treason's face,
And made the sun point at their ugly sins?
Hath not this pow'rful hand tamed fiery rage,
Kill'd pois'nous envy with her own keen darts,
Choak'd up the covetous mouth with moulten gold,
Burst the vast womb of eating gluttony,
And drown'd the drunkard's gall in juice of grapes,
I have shewn Pride his picture on a stage,
Laid ope the ugly shapes his steel-glass hid,
And made him pass thence meekly: In those days
When Emp'rors with their presence grac'd my scenes,
And thought none worthy to present themselves
Save Emp'rors, to delight Embassadours—
Then did this garland flourish—then my Robes
Were of the deepest crimson, the best dye,
And Princes held my train—but now, alas!
Behold my Tragic buskin rent and torn,
My chaplet wither'd! and my throne usurp'd
It has been otherwise—and I have seen
The spacious circle'neath my gilded roof
Throng'd round with Princes, Dukes and Senators,

OTHELLO,

Bombay 11th August 1820,

Continued from the Third Page.

assistance of that spirit, which during the late contest had supported him in every part of the country, and which was the dearer to him, because he had been assailed by the shafts of calumny and effusions of the bitterest malice. (Applause.) The hon. Chairman had told them that it was his (Mr. Lambton's) faults which had raised the opposition to him. If it was a fault never to have compromised with the knavish and corrupt, he was guilty. If it was a fault that he had never ceased to oppose the efforts of a base and odious combination to enslave the county, he was guilty. For these faults, and for disdaining to connive at the nefarious projects of a party who would have ruined the port of Sunderland, he was indebted for the opposition which had been raised him. But he would repeat what he had said in other places, that he owed to the promoters of the contest a debt of gratitude for the many opportunities they had given him of becoming assured that he was honoured with the most distinguished place in the hearts and affections of his countrymen (Applause). It was unnecessary to recal to their minds the circumstances in whi[redacted] contest originated. It might be [redacted] period of the meeting held i[redacted] on the subject of [redacted] He had then st[redacted] ble to [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

remark of Mr. Taylor, on the proceding day, on the manner of the death of the late Com. Decatur, moved a resolution to this effect :

"That the Speaker, Officers, and Members, of this House will attend the Funeral of the late Stephen Decatur, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, from his late residence, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Randolph's remarks were of too much length to be reported to day. As soon as the motion was stated from the chair.—

Mr. Holmes rose. Apprehending, he said, the proposition might not receive an unanimous vote ; fearing to hear either Yea or No on such a question ; and at the same time wishing to give every gentleman of the house an opportunity of indulging his own inclination on this solemn and melancholy occasion, he moved that the House do now adjourn.

This motion, the reader is probably aware, supersedes all other and precludes all debate.

It was decided affirmatively, without debate, and the House adjourned.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hume leaving Arbroath on Tuesday, gave £10. to the poor of that town ; £5 to the Destitute Sick Society ; and £5 to the Destitute Sick Society of St. Vigeans.

Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. has generously given £20 to the poor of Montrose ; £15 to the Fever Ward ; £5 to the committee for the Harbour Improvement ; £5 to the Destitute Sick Society ; £3 to the Female Society ; and £2 to the School of Industry.

Last Sunday a labourer, named Charles Livy, presented his child at the baptismal font, St. Andrew-street Chapel ; and, pronouncing the name rather indistinctly, the worthy clergyman appeared to hesitate. The father, emphatically and aloud, proclaimed—"Joseph Hume, Sir, is to be the child's name," and young Joe was immediately dubbed an independent christian, and the ceremony concluded to the apparent satisfaction of the whole congregation. As a certain letter writer expressed himself to Lord Sidmouth, "the matter did not stop there." Next day the friend of Livy, with a few neighbours, met to drink the health of the god-father and young Hume (who was dressed in a frock embroidered with orange, which, perhaps, looked as well as King Ferdinand's petticoat). The afternoon was spent with the utmost hilarity, and the toasts given over the mug of brown ale, we understand, might have graced the goblet of claret.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

DEBATE AT E. I. H., March 22.

DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. *Weeding*, after claiming indulgence of the courtesy usually granted to proprietors at quarterly general courts in the permission to address the court without giving previous notice, proceeded to state, that it was known without doubt to all the gentlemen in the court of directors, and probably to many among the proprietors that an application had been made by certain merchants and ship owners to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to obtain their concurrence and support, on which some parliamentary measure might be founded to give the pettioners a participation in the trade to China. That he had no doubt of the decision of the court of directors as to the part which they would take, and which perhaps they had already taken on such a question. Those who had experience on the subject, would probably agee with him, that the object of the petitioners was a most fallacious one : that limited in its nature as the commerce with China was, from a variety of concurring circumstance, over which Great Britain had no control; if that trade, with the exception of the trade in tea to this country, which the parties professed not to desire, were laid open to the British empire at large, so far from its being a relief to present commercial embarrassments, which was its pretended object, it would assuredly end in delusion and disappointment, in great and serious loss to those who embarked it. He was aware that the parties included in their application permission to take tea to foreign Europe, forgetting that Europe was already glutted with tea, supplied by the nations of Europe themselves, who had passed protecting duties to prevent foreign ships introducing it. It appeared to him, however, that the character and interest of the East-India Company were concerned, and that was the principal reason for his taking the liberty to address them, in shewing to the British public that they were disposed to keep good faith on the terms of their charter, not only by maintaining every freedom which it permitted, but by removing every impediment which might seem to be contrary to the spirit even of its enactment. It appeared then that the charter allowed all the produce of China, with the exception of the article of tea, to be brought to England from any of the ports of India by the private merchant, a privilege which he was enabled to avail himself of from the regulations of the Company, which premitted a traffic to be carried on between their territories and China, by which the principal British setlements in India became depots for the produce of China. The Company, however, levied a duty of two and a half per cent. upon this produce on its being exported to Great Britain, and the repeal of this duty it was which he (Mr. Weeding) now took occasion respectfully to suggest for the consideration and adoption of the court of directors. Its continuance operated as a bounty to the foreign trader, who went direct to China, and so far prevented the British merchant, who only went circuitously, from competing with him. Its repeal seemed to the called for by the spirit, if not the letter of the charter, and was at this time particularly expedient, since its existence seemed to preclude the only argument that was wanting on the part of the Company to oppose those who sought to alter the covenants which had been made with them.

There was another reason of great importance, which would, he trusted, have its due weight with the court of directors, *viz.* the maintenance of the commercial prosperity of thei Indian empire. The presidencies of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay had hitherto for the most part possessed the carrying trade of India. He had no doubt it was the Company's wish, he was sure it was their interest, to preserve that previlege to them unimpaired ; but such could not be, if any duty were permitted to exist on goods in transit to the mother country, whether the produce of China or of foreign India. He might add one reason more, derived from the example of the government at home, who during the last years, though beset with financial, difficulties of no common nature, made a sacrifice, nevertheless to the wisdom of commercial policy, by repealing the warehousing duties, which were then a restraint upon the commerce between this country and India. In making these observations, he (Mr. Weeding) had sought to found their pretensions in the duty and the interest of the East-india Company. If what he had stated were deemed worthy of the consideration of the court of directors, he should be glad, and if not, he hoped they would award to him the merit of good intention Adjouned.—

SPAIN.

The necessary alterations in the Spanish Government proceed to the heart's content of every well-wisher to the glorious cause. The Inquisition abolished, and its patrons and principal officers removed from the Court ; the King's favourites sent away ; a Ministry not only new, but with a strong popular character ; and even the embassies filled by men lately disgraced for their constitutional attachment ;—all these things look, indeed, like an earnest and determined course on the part of the present leading men. One of the new Ministers, it appear's was in chains at Ceuta at the very time of his appointment ! What an instructive fact is this ! What volumes of bitter reproach of Ferdinand and his dungeon-system does it not convey ! We here ascribe all these reforms to those who may be supposed to have the direction of affairs at Madrid, and not to the King ; because we really believe the poor creature could not effect them himself. He has fear enough to the lowest pitch of degradation ; but his fear would not act in this consistent and prudent manner. If things were left to him, on the least cessation of immediate danger he would be showing the cloven foot of despotism again ; whereas the Patriots in power, knowing the the unalterable of the nation, are working incessantly at the restoration of a wholesome statu of affairs, without being hindered or turned aside by the dirty tricks of delay and opposition practised by the unwilling abdicators of corrupt power. Among the proofs that Ferdinand is entirely passive during these changes, we take the proclamation to the nation, issued in his name, to be one. It is written in a liberal feeling, and with much knowledge of human nature ; and makes in fact the best possible excuse for the the Royal delinquent. The amount of the argument is this : That, on his return to Spain, he imagined, from what he observed, that the Spaniards desired a return to the "ancient" form of government ; that he complied with this apparent wish, though at the same time wise enough to know that the state of modern society would not harmonize with all that "ancient" order of things ; and that, while meditating on the means of reconciling these difficulties, the nation expressed itself unequivocally in favour of the constitution of 1812 ; which he therefore, as in love and duty bound, immediately adopted. And he concludes by exhorting the people to set an example of wisdom and moderation, at a period which other nations have made one of violence and calamities. Excellent advice truly, and such as the people seem to have adopted by anticipation ! This "moderaton" is in fact the whole aim of proclamation ; and we do not doubt that it has been put forth with the best intentions by those who think the new order of things will be established with more tranquillity by abstaining from the deposition of the King. We differ with them, however ; and shall state our reasons. (They are drawn from a consideration of the personal character of Ferdinand, and a review of his past conduct.) If there were any danger to the constitution from the deposition of Ferdimand,—if he had shown the least sincerity or proper feeling in his mode of yielding to the popular strengh,—we would let him reign, as a matter of forbearance and diginity : But, as it is, we hope and trust that the approaching Cortes will reject his involuntary oaths and protestations, and send him off, as they would any other public nuisance. Let them not touch a hair of his head, but consign him to the religious care of the Pope at Rome, or the affectionate protection of his brother Bourbon at Naples.—*Examiner.*

It is reported, that the Beloved of Spain, the very day he swore to the constitution, privately made out a solemn protest against his own oath, and all the concessions consequent thereon, not being given with his free will, but wrang from him by force ; and which protest he sent off by a courier to the head of the family here, to be deposited in the archives, until a proper occasion should offer for its production. But Mina intercepted the bearer of it, took a copy, and then allowed the messenger to proceed with the original. If this be true, Ferdinand is in a bad way,—*Private Letter from Paris, March 27.*

The Provisional Junta have represented to the King, the propriety of excluding from all interference with public affairs, the seventy persons who, in 1814, signed an address to his Majesty for the subversion of the Cortes. Several of these functionaries are already displaced. —*Moniteur.*

The press is in astonishing activity in Spain. Manifestoes, addresses, and publications of all kinds, abound in the capital. The periodical journals have appeared ; but it is said that the most active journalists have not yet arrived. It is asserted that some commotions took place at Cadiz on the 10th current, of so serious a character that the garrison were compelled to fire. General Elio was on the point of being massacred at Valencia, by the populace ; who vehemently demanded his head. They had surrounded him, and his escape was a miracle. He was escorted to the citadel for safety ; but the people insist upon his being brought to trial.—*Gazette de France.*

The late news from Spain have been received with very general exultation in this country by all descriptions of persons, from an erroneous supposition that the goverument of Ferdinand has been superseded by a moderate limited monarchy, modelled very much upon our constitution. But this is very far from being the case. The code formed at Cadiz in 1811, 1812, and now forced upon the King, is only nominally monarchial : It is in reality almost purely republican ; and it would have been well, if, in these times, its real merits and tendencies had been duly considered, before we had ventured to praise its supporters or admire its imaginary excellence. The basis of the system of representation is universal suffrage and biennial Parliaments, together with all the other wild theories of radical reform.—*Courier.*

The following is the method of electing the Spanish Cortes. The householders in the parish, above twentyfive years of age,' assemble to elect twelve persons : These twelve elect one to represent the parish in the district assembly. Within eight days, the parochial deputies meet in the chief towns of the district, and chose one or more electors for the district, according to it extent. The district delegates now repair to a place appointed for the election of the members of the Cortes. It is thus that the Cortes or Parliaments of Spain are chosen by the free voice of the people ; and their powers extend to every department of the state. The election takes place every two years. In former times it was annual.

Letters from Lisbon state, that the Government there had detached a vessel, with all the particulars of the Spanish revolution, to the Court at Rio Janeiro. Fears were entertained that the Portuguese might follow the example of the Spaniards, in demanding some change in their present consitution.—*Courier.*

The late event in Spain appears to have had a beneficial effect in other countries. On the 17th ultimo, the King of Sardinia issued an ordinance, announcing his intention of conferring on his subjects the blessing of a consititumore conformable to the temper of the age and the general difusion of knowledge. A junta has been appointed to superintend the arrangement of this great measure.

Scotch paper April 15.

HIGH TREASON.

OLD BAILEY, Monday, April 24.

SIXTH DAY.

TRIAL OF JOHN THOMAS BRUNT,

Shoemaker, Fox-court.

At 9 o'clock the Judges and the Attorney and Solicitor-General entered and took their places.

At five minutes past nine o'clock the Lord Chief-Baron, Mr. Justice Richardson, and Baron Garrow, entered the Court and took their seats ; as did also the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Curwood. Sir James Shaw, Sir W. Leighton, and the Common-Sergeant, were on the Bench.

The prisoner, Brunt, was now brought in. He was decently dressed in coloured clothes. The challenges occupied an hour.

Mr. Curwood exhausted his right of challenging peremptorily before the Crown, on whose behalf the last four challenges were made in succession. As the Jurors were sworn, they were very attentively [illegible] by the prisoner. After the challenges had been gone through, the following Jury was empanelled :—

Alexander Barcly, of Teddington, Northgrocer; Thomas Goodchild, Esq., [illegible]-end, Hendon ; Thomas Suffield Aldersey, Lissongrove North, Esq. ; James Herbert, Isleworth, carpenter ; John Shooter, North-end, Hendon, gent. ; James Wilmot, Western road, Isleworth, market-gardener ; John Edward Shepherd, Edengrove, Holloway, gent ; John Fowler, St. John's-square, iron plateworker ; William Gibbs Roberts, Repemakers'-fields, Limehouse, cooper ; John Dickenson, Colt-street, Limehouse, builder ; John Smith, John-street, undertaker ; John Woodward. Upper-street, Islington, gent.

The Foreman had been Foreman of the Jury on Thistlewood.

Mr. Curwood remarked, that he had no objection to this, as Mr. Barcley could have an opportunity of marking the difference in the evidence.

The indictment was then read.

The Attorney-General here rose to bring before the Court a violation of their order by the *Observer* Sunday paper, which had yesterday published an account of the two preceding trials. This act he characterized as a daring and flagrant contempt of the Court. He would not further interrupt the present proceedings, but he pledged himself to notice this afterwards.

Brunt requested that he might be indulged with a chair occasionally, as he might feel in need of it.

The Chief Baron.—Most certainly.

The prisoner stood remarkably firm and composed. He had several sheets of paper and writing utensils before him.

Mr. Bolland opened the case.

The Attorney-General stated the charge, and gave a circumstantial narrative of the evidence to be adduced in support of it.

As soon as the Attorney-General concluded his address, the other prisoners (untried) were brought into Court.

Robert Adams (the first witness against Thistlewood and Ings was put into the box, and examined by the Solicitor-General. He detailed the same story, in substance, which he gave on the former trials, adding some things which he had then omitted, and varying a little his account of others. In the course of his evidence he came to that part where he described Brunt to have said, that if any officers came in there, he (uttering an oath) would murder them, and they might be easily disposed of afterwards, so as to prevent their murder being discovered.

Brunt (rising hastily from his seat at the bar)—My Lord, can the witness look me in the face, and look at those gentlemen (pointing to the jury), and say that I said this?

Adams (turning towards the prisoners, and laying his hand upon his breast!)—I can, with a clear and safe conscience.

Brunt.—Then you are a bigger villain than I even took you to be.

The Court here interfered to prevent any further conversation between the parties.

Adams then continued his evidence.—When he came to that part where he mentioned the hand-grenades, he added, "I think it necessary here to state, as Mr. Brunt thinks proper to deny what I have said, that he was the very man that took the hand-grenades to Tidd's house; for I followed him all the way, and I saw with my own eyes Tidd's daughter put them in a box under the window." The witness uttered this with considerable emphasis and action.]—In relating the arrangements which had been made for the murder of Ministers, and the subsequent proceedings which were intended, he added, "I thing it right to state one circumstance which escaped my memory before; Ings proposed, that after the heads of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth were taken off, they should be placed on a pole, and carried through the streets. Thistlewood improved the plan, [illegible] that they should be carried on a pike behind the cannon in the streets to excite terror. On this Bradburne observed, that after they had used Lord Castlereagh's head, they would enclose it in a box and send it to Ireland. Another circumstance which he also omitted before was, that by an arrangement between Thistlewood and Cooke, it was agreed, that if Cooke succeeded in taking the Mansion-house, he was to send an orderly to St. Sepulchre's church, where he was to be met by another orderly despatched by Thistlewood from the west-end of the town; and they were to convey to the parties an account of the progress which each had made in their stations."

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.—On my former examination I repented when I got home, and before that. When I perceived the error of my ways, I acknowledged it. Till I received that infernal publication (*Paine's Age of Reason*), which Tidd gave me, I was very particular. I was not, however, so good a Christian as I might have been. The principles which Brunt, the prisoner at the bar, endeavoured to instil into my mind perverted my understanding. Brunt wished to throw down the pillars of Christianity altogether. I find my conscience satisfied at the atonement I have made to my Maker. My satisfaction did not merely arise from getting my neck out of the halter. I never considered the assassinating of men, in cold blood, to be consistent with the principles of reason. On the 2d of January, the prisoner told me that it was intended to murder his Majesty's ministers. I was introduced to Thistlewood on the 12th during the intermediate period of 10 days, I had an opportunity of considering the plot. I did not discover it, owing to the insinuations of Brunt. In that time, I attended several meetings, and was a chairman at one of them. Whenever I hinted any dislike to the business, the parties were like madmen. I knew Edwards, and saw him making hand-grenades. I intended to put a stop to the business if possible, but, at the same time, I wished to save these people, and to avoid the trouble of the trials here.

Re-examined by Mr. Gurney:—My mind was perverted by Paine's Age of Reason, and Carlile's publication.

Eleanor Walker, Mary Rogers, Joseph Hale, Thomas Sharp, Charles Bisset, Henry Gillam, Ed. Simpson, J. H. Morrison, and James Adams, gave precisely the same evidence as they had given on the former trials.

John Monument, an accomplice, was brought into Court in the custody of two wardens of the Tower. He was examined by the Solicitor-General, and gave precisely the same evidence as he had done on the two preceding trials, relative to his connexion with the conspirators.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.—I have read *Paine's Age of Reason*. It rather shook my faith, but it did not destroy it, because it was accompanied by the Bishop of Landaff's *Apology for the Bible*.

Thomas Monument, examined by the Solicitor-General.—His testimony do-day was precisely the same with that which he had given on the former day, and fully coroborated that of his brother. He was not cross-examined.

John Monument was then re-called, and re-examined by the Solicitor-General, as to the advice which had been given him by Thistlewood to say that Edwards had taken him to the meeting. He repeated his former testimony, and added, that Thistlewood told him to pass it round to other prisoners, that it was Edwards who had betrayed them. Bradburn paid no attention to this advice.

Thomas Hydon. examined by Mr. Gurney, repeated his former evidence. This is the man who gave information of the plot to Lords Harrowby and Castlereagh, of which he this day gave a detailed account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curwood.—I know a man of the name of Bennett, a bricklayer. I asked him to go with me to the shoemakers' club. I cannot swear that I did not ask him to go there, because something was to be done there for the good of the country. I wrote to Lord Harrowby myself.

Here the learned counsel asked him to write a word or two. He did so. Mr. Curwood observed, that he asked the question because he had been informed that the witness could not write. He had been misinformed, and had now done with the witness.

After the examination of this witness had closed, he evinced a disposition to stay in court, on which the prisoner, Brunt, observed, "My Lord, the witness stays in court." Wilson then rose, and said with great indignation, "My Lord, let that perjured villain be turned out of court." He then took his departure.

The Earl of Harrowby was next called, and repeated his former evidence.

John Baker, the butler to the Earl of Harrowby, coroborated his Lordship's evidence.

Richard Munday and George Caylock proved the presence of the prisoner in Cato-street on the evening on which the plot was discovered.

George Ruthven, James Ellis, Thomas Westcott, and others belonging to the police-office in Bow-street, were then examined as to the seizure of the gang in Cato-street.

Ensign Fitzclarence repeated the evidence which he had given on the former trial.

Mr. Gurney then stated to the Court, that the case for the prosecution was closed, except so as far as related to the examination of the arms, ammunition, &c., which had been seized either in Cato-street, or on the premises of the conspirators. It would be more prudent to examine them by daylight.

The Lord Chief-Baron acquiesed in the proposition, and adjourned the court till the next day at 9 o'clock.

BRUNT'S TRIAL CONTINUED.—SECOND DAY.

At 9 o'clock the Court assembled, and proceeded to the trial of Brunt.

The names of the jury having been called over, and the gentlemen composing it having respectively answered to their names.

Mr. Gurney proceeded to call George Ruthven, who had seized the arms found in Cato-street. He identified certain arms placed on the table of the Court as the arms which he had seized, and repeated the evidence which he had given on the former trials. He also produced the grenades.

Hector Morrison said, that he had sharpened a sword, which was produced to him, from heel to point, by desire of Ings.

Samuel Taunton produced several pike-heads, fire-balls, cartridges, &c. which were found at Brunt's and Tidd's lodgings, and repeated his former evidence.

Sergeant Hanson described the composition of the fire-ball, and opened one of the grenades for the satisfaction of the jury. It contained 25 pieces of old iron. He stated, that it was quite clear that it had not been made by any military man. His evidence was the same as it had been on the former occasions.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

Mr. Curwood then rose, and spoke at considerable length in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Curwood then called as evidence John Bennet. The witness was sworn and put into the box; but, before his examination commenced.

Mr. Gurney observed, that he had a few observations to make regarding the relevancy of the evidence of this witness and therefore desired that he might be ordered to withdraw for a few moments from Court.

The witness accordingly withdrew.

The low tone of voice in which the conversation between Mr. Curwood, Mr. Gurney, and the Judges, took place prevented us from hearing distinctly what passed. As far, however, as we could make out the conversation, it was to the following effect:—

Mr. Gurney, observed, that he conceived that this witness was called to prove that Hyden had asked him to go with him to the shoemakers' club, because something would be done there for the good of the country. Now Hyden refused to swear that he had not used such expression; he said that he thought that he had not, but he could not positively tell. Suposing then that Bennet were to prove the words imputed by the learned counsel to Hyden he would not prove any thing which would invalidate Hyden's testimony. He therefore hoped that his learned friend would not waste the time of the Court by calling this witness.

Mr. Curwood stated, that Hyden had sworn that he had been made use of the words imputed to him. He, therefore, intended to call evidence to prove that he had.

The Judges then referred to their notes, and after examination of them, said that Mr. Curwood was mistaken in his opinion as to Hyden's words; they were to the effect stated by Mr. Gurney.

Mr. Curwood then declined to call Bennett, and said that he had no other witness to examine.

Mr. Adolphus addressed the Jury in a very able speech.

A Jury man rose & observed, that there was no evidence in the present case of the ammunition having been brought back to Brunt's house.

The Chief-Baron said that there was not, or of several other matters alleged, which he would advert to afterwards.

Mr. Adolphus said he had no intention of overstating any point; that he had been unavoidably absent during part of the trial, and that might have occasioned some inaccuracies——

The Solicitor-General interposed, and Mr. Adolphus sat down without any further remark.

The Chief-Baron.—John Thomas Brunt, your learned Counsel have with great ability [illegible] spoken in your defence. If you have any thing to say for yourself, or wish to say any thing, this is the time for you to say it.

Brunt.—My Lord, and gentleman of the Jury, a defence has been put into my hands a few minutes ago, which I have not had time to read; but I have a few observations on the evidence of Monument which I wish to state. It would be useless for me to deny having been at Cato-street, for I certainly was there. Monument there asked me what was to be done with the arms on the carpenter's desk. I said I was not aware, for Edwards had not brought as many by 30 as he had promised, and it was against my intention to do any thing with so few men. Considerable stress has been laid on so many men being appointed to go to Lord Harrowby's I totally deny it. When Thistlewood urged the necessity of acting, or that it would be a Despard's business, as has been mentioned, all were unwilling to act, and it never was agreed to do any thing. As to my endeavouring to go with 14 men. I never would I never was so deprived of reason as to go to certain destruction in that Two circumstances which [illegible] has said [illegible] go with [illegible] out our ears. [illegible] ment has said, [illegible] would bury myself in the ruins." Is this consistent? is this evidence to take away my life—to deprive my son of his father, my wife of her husband? When I was in Coldbath-fields, after I had been three days in such a state that I could scarcely wash myself, Monument came to me with Cooper and Strange, and said, "What did you say when you were before the Privy Council?" I replied. "I said, I knew nothing of the matter." I was induced by this to ask Monument, "What did you say?" He answered, "I could say nothing, you told me notting; why did you not tell me?" This shows that he had an intention to betray me like that villain Edwards. Sooner than betray any individual, my Lord, although I have been enticed into this base plot, sooner than betray a fellow-creature, I would be killed on this spot; yes, I would sooner be racked on the wheel. I saw the witness Adams when in France, the first Sunday after I left Paris. He was bootmaker to some of the officers at Cambray. He cut them very ill, and I taught him how to cut them. He then determined to take my life, and told his wife he would kill her if she

spoke to me. I was obligated to leave his house: I worked there for several officers, and if inquiries were made, it will be found that there was nothing traitorous or disloyal in my conduct. One of the name of Marsden, is now in Westminster, and could testify so. I went from Cambray to Lisle, where I worked for an Englishman of the name of Bullsted, who can give a good character of me. When I returned, I found my wife in St. Luke's. She had heard that I and my son had been assassinated, and she lost her reason. But that is not to the purpose, and I shall not dwell on it. I worked for a master of the name of Hale, in Castle-street, Holborn. He works for the Jamaica trade and the West Indies. Here I wish to advert to a few circumstances as to my apprentice who has been said to be so respectable, and so respectable connected. John Hale, his brother, is well known to have some years ago taken a counting-house in Ironmonger-lane. He went off with a ship-load of goods, and swindled the merchants of London of many thousand pounds.

The Chief-Baron.—You had better not make attacks of that kind.

Brunt—Very good, my lord; I only wish to show what this apprentice has done to me. He has been a villain to me. However, I shall not go into *them* circumstances. I could not avoid taking him without losing my bread. His relation curtailed my wages, which obligated me to leave his work, and I went to the head of Fox-court, having before been in Shoe-lane. All that I state I could prove, but I have not been able to bring witnesses forward, and my wife has not recovered fully. Every work I got, Hale lost it for me. Mr. Scott, in Southampton-buildings, who works for Mr. Birnie, knows this. We had therefore frequent disputes. My wife, on account of her illness, was some time separated from me. She was robbed by him of a book which I detected in his pocket. He stole a steel from a butcher's shop, which he sold to a master whom I served. He was charged with stealing a watch in Gray's-inn-lane, and brought to the Guy Earl of Warwick public-house. But the landlord said the man robbed must be mistaken, because he knew Hale's master well, and he was dismissed. Two years and a half ago, his brother died, in this prison. This is nothing against his credit as a witness. But the steel can be produced; and the boys who used to rob with him, if they be not punished, can come forward. He has been a villain even to his associates, for he sold the steel for 3s. 6d. and he accounted to them only for half-a-crown. He now swears to take away my life; but I am in the hands of 12 honest men. I know nothing of Hyden, and never saw him till I saw him here. But, my Lord, and gentlemen, I beg permision to advert to Edwards who drew me to this. He came with Thistlewood to the [illegible] Wych-street [illegible]

to Grosvenor-square, and told Edwards what had happened. He seemed surprised. Shortly Thistlewood, and another who has never been taken—I dare say, never will, came. Edwards brought us into wine-vaults, for the purpose, I am convinced, of letting us be seen in order to be identified. I went afterwards to Thomson's wine-vaults opposite to St. Andrew's church, Holborn, where I paid for three glasses of spirits, one for Palin, one for myself, and one for another. Edwards fetched me out, and found fault with me for drinking with Palin. He declared that Palin had betrayed us all, and ought not to live. When we came to a dark place where he said Cook lived, (for I don't know the place), he said Palin must be put out of the way, and urged me to assassinate him. He offered me a brass barrelled pistol and a sword-stick, if I would put him out of the world. He showed a constable's staff and said, if there should be any danger, he would appear, and make it quite safe. I said, "If you think Palin a villain' the weapons are in good hands." He then said, "I am going to conduct Thistlewood to a secret place." I thought him, as he had always been of the *coterie* of Thistlewood, the best person to do so. He advised me to send the things which were at my lodgings to Potter's and Palin's, for they had done nothing. I put the cartridges in the basket for the purpose, but I altered my mind, and thought they might bring them, if they wanted them. I wish to state what may be useful to myself or to my fellow prisoners. Edwards went about supplying money, and buying swords, pistols, and other things. I declare, before that awful Being before whose tribunal I may soon appear, that this is true. He had the money from the Government; for if not, he could not have so much money. If I die, I shall die not an unworthy decendant of the Ancient Britons, and I would rather die a thousand deaths then betray my fellow men.

The prisoner delivered the last part of his speech with great energy, striking his clinched fist on the board before him. He then took his seat with perfect composure, holding in his hand the defence which he had made no use of.

The Solicitor-General replied.

The Chief-Baron began his charge to the Jury by telling them that this was not constructive treason. A nefarious assassination was admitted by the counsel for the prisoner, and by the prisoner himself, to have been intended; an assassination of some of the most honourable and the most amiable of the King's subject.

His lordship then read the evidence.

In recapitulating the evidence of Adams, his lordship observed, upon that part where he (Adams) mentioned "that he had been induced to give up Christianity by reading that infernal work, *Paine's. Age of Reason*, and the writings of Carlile," that the circumstance was important for the consideration of the [illegible]y. They would weigh every part of [illegible]stimony with [illegible]

sed the Court:—"My Lord, I hope your Lordship will allow me to ask a question as to a point of law.

The Lord Chief-Baron.—Certainly, Sir, any thing you please.

Juror.—My Lord, we are bound to take the law from your lordship, and no doubt you will give it to us most correctly. I wish to know whether, if the evidence bore out that an armament had taken place, and that there was a resistance to the civil power, would that, in the law, be a levying of war?

The Chief-Baron.—Undoubtedly.—After a short pause his lordship said,—Gentlemen, do I understand the question rightly? Please to repeat it again.

The Juror repeated the question, and his Lordship replied, that a resistance to the civil authority would not constitute a levying of war.

The Juror.—My lord, if there was an armament for the purpose of inducing his Majesty to change his measures, would that be a levying of war?

The Lord Chief-Baron.—That, gentlemen, would constitute a levying of war; and if you believe that it was proved in evidence, it would support the indictment under the act of his late Majesty. I put only the first and third counts to you, gentlemen not to embarrass the case.

The Jury then retired at 20 minutes befour four; and in about 10 minutes returned with a verdict of *guilty* on the third and fourth counts.

The Court then adjourned, at half-past 4, till 9 o'clock the next morning.

EIGHTH DAY.

TRIAL OF RICHARD TIDD AND WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

for a brief report of this yay's proceedings see our paper of yesterday.

NINTH DAY.

The Court assembled at the usual hour.

The arms, ammunition, &c. seized upon the persons of the conspirators, and in their respective depots, were then brought in and laid on the table, and the usual witnesses were called to identify and examine them.

Mr. Gurney now declared the evidence for the Crown to be brought to a close.

Mr. Curwood then addressed the Jury. During Mr. Curwood's speech, Davidson was observed to take a Bible from his pocket, into which he introduced several ma[illegible] as if it were his intention, in his defen[illegible] make some reference to its sacred p[illegible] Mr. Curwood, having concluded his address.

Mr. Adolphus called the witnesses for the prisoners. Among them were Mary Barker, Tidd's daughter, Thomas Chambers, and John Bennett: these persons spoke to facts connected with the conduct of Adams, Edwards, and Hyden. Other witnesses were called to the general character of the prisoners, of which they spoke favourably.

Mr. M'William[illegible] an architect, who was called for Davidson, said he had known him in the years 1800 and 1801, studying [illegible]

pressed his willingness to lay down his life if such treasonable designs should be satisfactorily proved against him. He would not stoop to beg his life, for he bore on his memory the proud recollection, that on 15 several occasions he had ventured it for his King and country. He did not pretend to deny that he was in Cato-street at the time the officers came, but he had not the slightest notion of the wicked designs of the people who had been apprehended. He had been induced to go to Cato-street through the instigation of a man of the name of James Goldworthy, whom he had known previously, and who had promised to give him work. He had subsequently understood that Edwards and Goldworthy were well acquainted, and lodged together. He had promised to meet Goldworthy at the Horse and Groom public house, Cato-street, at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 23d of February. He waited some time for him there, and at last saw him in Edgeware road. Goldworthy gave him a sword, and the prisoner asked "Why, are you going to cut my throat?"—"No," answered Goldworthy, "I brought it for self-protection, for we have many thieves in this neighbourhood." This was the occasion of his being found with a sword in his possession. He positively denied that he ever had a blunderbuss with him. In the course of his address he quoted several passages from Scripture, and one from Pope, in order to show that he always had the fear of God before his eyes, and that he was not of that ignorant and illiterate class of beings which he was supposed to be. He earnestly entreated the Court and jury not to be influenced in their decision by the unfortunate colour of his skin; he was indeed a man of colour, but was neither devoid of a human understanding or human feelings. He had formerly followed the trade of a cabinetmaker, but had lately lived at Walworth, and had been a teacher, at a Sunday school. His father was an Englishman, and his grand father a Scotchman, and he had therefore some claim to the [illegible] of an Englishman. He hop[illegible] would not consider him so b[illegible] as to be capable of forming [illegible] a plot for the assassinatio[illegible] jesty's Ministers.

Tidd was next called u[illegible] fence. He had been in[illegible] some radical meetings b[illegible] wards, and he confessed [illegible]en present at some of thes[illegible]tings which had been alluded to. The moment, however, he discovered the dangerous tendency of these meetings he desisted from attending them. On the Wednesday evening in question, he was told by Edwards to meet him at the Horse and Groom public-house; when he arrived there, a man introduced him into the stable, and in 10 minutes afterwards the officers came. He professed his innocence of the charge of which he was accused.

[illegible] Attorney-Genoral replied, and [illegible]ed up the evi[illegible] [illegible]f more than [illegible] [illegible]or more [illegible]return [illegible]e

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

gns, and being instructed by Mr. Harmer, the solicitor for the prisoners, he stated that he wished to withdraw his former plea, and plead guilty to the indictment.

Mr. Baron Garrow.—Are you apprized of the consequences of the step which you have taken? The Court will be under the necessity, if you persist in your plea, of passing upon you sentence of death. It is enough for me to know at present that you act advisedly.

Prisoner.—That is my wish.

Mr. Shelton, the clerk of arraigns, then put the usual questions—"Are you desirous of withdrawing your pleas of misnomer, and not guilty?"

Prisoner.—I am.

Mr. Shelton.—James William, Wilson, are you guilty or not guilty.

Prisoner.—Guilty.

Mr. Baron Garrow.—Let the plea be recorded.

Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, Charles Cooper, and *John Harrison*, were then put to the bar.

Mr. Walford wished to draw the attention of the Court to the five unfortunate men at the bar. The fate of their fellowprisoners had acted as a warning to them, and they were now most anxious to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court. They pleaded for mercy, and hoped they might not plead in vain. By pursuing this course it had been considered that the interest of the prisoners would be best consulted.

Mr. Broderick, as counsel also for the prisoners, begged to add, that he fully concurred in, and approved of, this application to the Court. The prisoners were desirous of pleading guilty, considering, most properly, that it was the only reparation they could make to the outraged laws of their country. They confessed that they deserve the heaviest punishment, bnt entertain, in the depth of their contrition, a faint hope that, consistently with justice, the arm of mercy might be extended to them.

Mr. Barron Garrow.—Prisoners at the bar,—The two learned counsel who have addressed the Court in your behalf have paid their best attention to your cases: and they have stated that you de- withdraw your plea of not o plead guilty. I must be t you adopt this course as and exercising your judg- knowledge of the conse- must follow this step. ngagement entered into ur counsel seek that you rselves to the mercy of you desire that plea should be re d, that will be done accordingly."

Mr. Shelton—John Harrison, are you desirous of withdrawing your plea of not guilty?

Prisoner.—I am.

Mr. Shelton.—Are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner.—Guilty.

The same course was pursued with respect to the other prisoners, Richard Bradburn, John Shaw Strange, James Gilchrist, and Charles Cooper. Th[illegible] all retracted their for[illegible] pleaded "*Gu*[illegible] taken dow[illegible] in their [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] for th[illegible]

ther day, as I went through Holborn in a very hot day, at the dignity of human nature. All those foul-old-clothes women panting without hankerchiefs, and mopping themselves all the way down within their loose jumps. Rigby gave me as strong a picture of nature. He and Peter Bathurst, t'other night, carried a servant of the latter's, who had attempted to shoot him, before Fielding; who, to all his other vocations, has, by the grace of Mr. Lyttleton, added that of Middlesex Justice. He sent them word that he was at supper; that they must come next morning. They did not understand that freedom, and ran up, where they found him banqueting with a blind man, a girl, and three Irishmen on some cold mutton and a bone of ham, both in the dish, and the dirtiest cloth. He never stirred, nor asked them to sit. Rigby, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs.—on which he civilized.

It is very certain that the writings of men are coloured by their indolence, their amusements, and their occupations; and this little peep into Fielding's private hours, lets, us at once into his course of studies, and is an admirable illustration of his Tom Jones, Jonathan Wild, and other novels. We are taken into the artist's workshop, and shown the models from which he works; or rather, we break in upon him at a time when he is copying from the *life*. It is a very idle piece of morality, to lament over Fielding for this low indulgence of his appetite for character. If he had been found quietly at his tea, he would never have left behind him the name he has done. There is nothing of a tea inspiration in any of his novels. They are assuredly the finest things of the kind in the language; and we are Englishmen enough to consider them the best in any language. They are indubitably the most English of all the works of Englishmen.

Admiral Douglas, previous to his departure from Jamaica, (which island was very healthy,) received a visit from a native man, who was regarded as the *Patriarch* of the island: he is 143 years of age, and in so good health, that on the day he walked from his house (which is on the Hope estate) to the Penn (the Admiral's residence) and back again, about 14 miles. He was never [illegible] the island; the great earthquake [illegible] in 1687, is yet impressively re[illegible]d by him, he was then a stout lad.

Parish Notice.—The Clergyman of the parish of————, near Plymouth, having taken the cure of a second parish, desired the clerk, on Sunday morning, to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he intended serving his own and that of———— *alternately*; the clerk, in proper season, thus delivered himself:—"This is to give notice, that there will be no service here this afternoon, as Mr.————in- [illegible] serving the [illegible]

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	1	00
In Town,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	55	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
Red,		65	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy, of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md. of 42 seers	30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat mad of 42 seers.	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		16	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		30	0	00
Mahim,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	65	0	00
Plate,	" "	64	0	00
Bolts,	" "	60	0	00
Japan,	" "	62	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2	2	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	" "	34	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	260	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	270	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	nominal	000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	none	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	8	2	00
GINGER. Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	22	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	24	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	100	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	100	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	12	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koucau,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	43	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" per cwt	16	0	00
4 a 10,				
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	[illegible]
	" "	11	[illegible]	

		Rs.	Q.	R.
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	94	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	7	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	1	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	27	0	00
Mocha,		22	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALAMONIAC,	Surat maund	20	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nunkeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bunnock 1 sort		13	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	per cwt.	11	0	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	24	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	25
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	3	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	32	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	" "	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	" per " box	22	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per , barrel			
Spirits,	none per " gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal. none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	30	0	00
Ditto Red,		31	0	00
Hansia, White,		32	0	00
Rajapoor,		30	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	223	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00
Freight to London,	None,			
to China,	None			
to Bengal,	None.			

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

August 1st.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100	*adv.*
Books, well selected,	15	"
Boots and Shoes,	10	"
Carpetting,	80	*adv.*
Chintzes, for Furniture,	15	"
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20	"
Cordage and Cables,	10	"
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's, *prime cost*, to	5	"
Earthern-Ware,	10	*discount*
Glass-Ware,	15	*adv.*
Gloves,	15	*adv.*
Grocery,	25	"
Gun Powder,	*no demand*	
Hams and Ch[illegible]	100	*adv.*